

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

EPA Disclaimer

Notice: This document has been provided as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Sustainable Materials Management Web Academy (formally RCC) Recycling and Solid Waste Management Educational Series. This document does not constitute EPA policy or guidance and should not be interpreted as providing regulatory interpretations. Inclusion within this document of trade names, company names, products, technologies and approaches does not constitute or imply endorsement or recommendation by EPA. Information contained within this document from non-EPA presenters has not been screened or verified. Therefore, EPA has not confirmed the accuracy or legal adequacy of any information provided by the non-EPA presenters and used by EPA on this web site. Finally, links to non-EPA websites are provided for the convenience of the user; reference to these sites does not imply any official EPA endorsement of the opinions, ideas, data or products presented at those locations nor does it guarantee the accuracy of the information provided.

How A Waste Assessment Can **GREEN** Your Building Operation



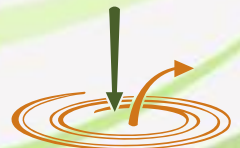
February 2013

EPA Webinar - Big Building Recycling Programs

Miriam Zimms, LEED® AP

Lean Six Sigma Green Belt

Kessler Consulting, Inc.

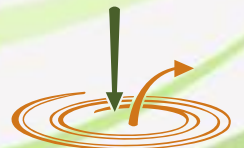


kessler consulting inc.
innovative waste solutions

What is a Waste Assessment?



- **Visual** analysis of
 - Waste and/or Recyclables in the workplace
 - Types and quantities
 - Waste management practices
 - Opportunities for Waste Prevention/Reduction
- Powerful tool to continuously improve green building operations
 - Identify opportunities for managing materials and resources

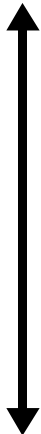


Definitions:



U.S. EPA Waste Management Hierarchy

More
Preferable



Less
Preferable

Waste Prevention:
Reduce the quantity and/or toxicity of waste



Waste Diversion:
Reuse - Retain maximum value of resources
Recycle - Recover materials for beneficial use
Compost - Convert organics for horticultural use



Disposal:
Combust and/or place remaining waste in a
well-managed, controlled disposal site

Least
Environmental
Impact



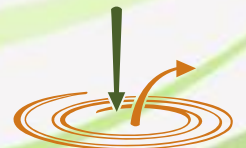
Most
Environmental
Impact



Decision Maker Benefits

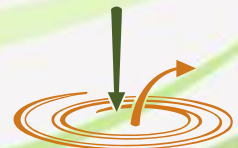


- Collection and disposal cost savings
- Improve work practice efficiencies
- Enhance existing environmental initiatives
- Improve employee morale
- Green Programs/Contributions
- Qualitative complement to quantitative waste composition study



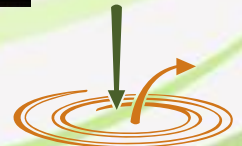
Six Basic Steps

- 1) Planning
- 2) Building Demographics
- 3) Information/Data Gathering
- 4) On-Site Analysis
- 5) Employee Input/Feedback
- 6) Analysis of Qualitative Findings



Planning – Step 1

- Define objectives and expected outcomes
- ID assessors and equipment
- Identify major waste types (anticipated)
- Identify major resource types (anticipated)
- Timing of event
- Building demographics
- Identify local partners



Building Demographics – Step 2

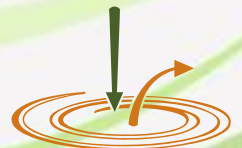
Building Type

1. Free Standing (O, PM)
2. Strip Mall (O, PM)
3. High Rise (O, PM)
4. Office Park (O, PM)

Size

1. Square Footage
2. Floors/Levels
3. Cafeteria
4. Special/Other

Business Activities
Occupants/Job Function
Internal Design/Flow
External Design/Flow



Information/Data Gathering – Step 3



Building Information

- Square Footage
- Hours of Operation
- Employee Population
- Public access
- Organizational chart
- Floor map

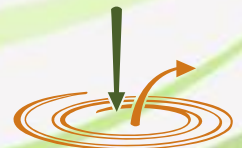
Historical Data

SW Collection

- (1) Container Type and Size
- (2) Service/Week
- (3) Disposal Fees

Recycling Collection

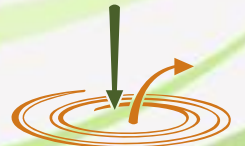
- (1) Container Type and Size
- (2) Service/Week



On-Site Analysis – Step 4

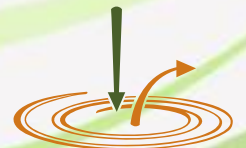


- Facilities/Custodial staff interviews
- Employee volunteers and training
- Equipment
- Visual observation during walk through
 - Internal
 - External
- Clip Boards/Forms/Phone #s



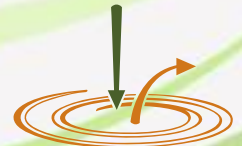
Employee Input/Feedback – Step 5

- Electronic Survey
- Interview during on-site analysis
- Casual discussions with groups at lunch
- Convene informal employee focus group
- Green Team members



Qualitative Analysis – Step 6

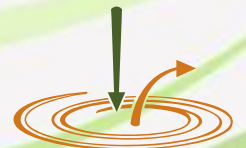
- **Type of Waste Generated**
 - MSW
 - SW
 - HW
 - Industrial Waste
- **Total Amount of Waste Generated**
 - Volume or tons
 - Volume to tons conversion
- **Type and quantity of containers**
- **Container content**
 - Quantity
 - Quality
 - Recyclables in garbage;
 - Contamination in recycling bins



Qualitative Analysis – Step 6

(cont'd)

- **Collection costs and data** with recommended savings
- **Spreadsheets and graphs** from forms and data
- **Common themes/issues** that offer standardization and solutions
- **Employee solutions** to challenges - link to pertinent data findings
- **Photos** help **tell** the **story** to owners
- Provide results in a consolidated **report** with **recommendations for upper management**



Sample Forms – 1

Form A: Planning the Waste Assessment – Building: _____

Issue	Result
Objective of VWA:	
Facility(s)/area(s) to be inspected:	
Number of staff (FTE):	
Facility/area square footage:	
Operating hours:	
Timeframe and preferred dates for VWA:	
Stakeholders to be consulted:	
Privacy/confidentiality:	
Security:	
Resources/client staff:	
Approval to obtain contractor and custodial information:	
Other potential issues:	

Form B: Information Gathering - Building: _____

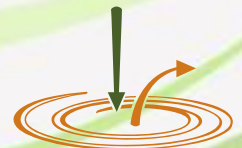
Contractor Details

Contractor	Contact Information
Property manager (if applicable):	
Cleaning contractor:	
Waste contractor:	
Recycling contractor:	

Waste Streams Collected

Waste and Recycling Type	Container Type	Material Type
Garbage		
Recyclable fibers		
Recyclable containers		
Compostable food waste		
Recyclable E-waste		
Renovation (C&D Debris)		
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste		
Other		

Notes:



Sample Forms – 2

Form F: Site Analysis – Data Collection – Building:

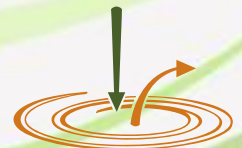
Garbage Can Details (i.e., desk garbage cans)			Contents (visual inspection only)	Recycling Bin Details (i.e., desk recycling bins)			Contents (visual inspection only)
Can No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> general waste <input type="checkbox"/> rec. containers <input type="checkbox"/> rec. paper <input type="checkbox"/> other (list) 	Bin No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> acc. recyclables <input type="checkbox"/> contamination (list)
Can No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> general waste <input type="checkbox"/> rec. containers <input type="checkbox"/> rec. paper <input type="checkbox"/> other 	Bin No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> acc. recyclables <input type="checkbox"/> contamination (list)
Can No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> general waste <input type="checkbox"/> rec. containers <input type="checkbox"/> rec. paper <input type="checkbox"/> other 	Bin No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> acc. recyclables <input type="checkbox"/> contamination (list)
Can No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> general waste <input type="checkbox"/> rec. containers <input type="checkbox"/> rec. paper <input type="checkbox"/> other 	Bin No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> acc. recyclables <input type="checkbox"/> contamination (list)
Can No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> general waste <input type="checkbox"/> rec. containers <input type="checkbox"/> rec. paper <input type="checkbox"/> other 	Bin No.	Size:	% Full:	<input type="checkbox"/> acc. recyclables <input type="checkbox"/> contamination (list)

Form H: Site Analysis – Enclosure/Dock Area Visual Operation Inspection

Building: _____

Area: _____ Date and time: _____

Questions	Comments
Is there a designated area for hazardous waste collection?	
Are dumpsters and/or roll -offs collected on -call or are they on a weekly collection schedule?	
How do vehicles flow in and out of the dock area?	
Is collection container placement optimal so as not to increase dump and/or pull charges?	
Are there additional containers that were not accounted for?	
Does generation warrant a baler (for recyclables) or a compactor (for waste)? If yes, is there space?	
Who is responsible for dumpster and/or roll -off collection (i.e., municipality or private hauler)?	
Are there any overhang or collection service issues around the area?	



Benchmark: Case Study #1

Building 1

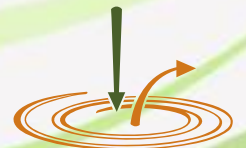
- 121,400 sq ft
- 430 employees
- 4,500 visitors/mo
- 25 tons recycled*
- 84 tons disposed**

Building 2

- 68,145 sq ft
- 242 employees
- 26,000 visitors/mo
- 17 tons recycled*
- 33 tons disposed**

* 10/2009 – 9/2010 actual tons

** Volumes to estimated annual tons

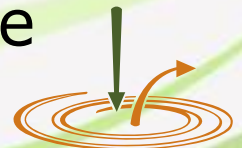


kessler consulting inc.
innovative waste solutions

On-Site Visual Findings:

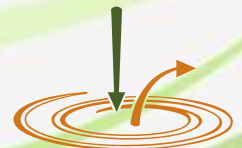
Building 1

- Garbage:
 - 12% of cans had recyclable containers
 - 8% had recyclable paper
- Recycling:
 - 14% of bins had contaminants
- Employee responses overall positive about the program
 - Some requests for additional garbage capacity
 - Employee requests for additional signage



On-Site Visual Findings: *Building 2*

- Garbage:
 - 6% of cans had recyclable containers
 - 32% held recyclable paper
- Recycling
 - 11% of bins held contaminants
- Employee responses mixed
 - A lot of innovative employee initiatives
 - Interviews find inconsistent program knowledge among some employees
 - Employee survey to verify on-site interviews



Case Study #2: Recycling Savings & Revenue Projection

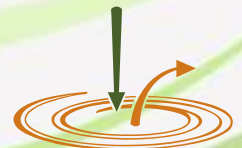
Average Composition Client Waste Stream

Tons Remaining	Average Composition	Tons Generated	Client Estimated Potential Recovery	Estimated Tons Recovered	Estimated Savings	Potential Revenue for Material
Fiber (including cardboard, office paper, and paperboard)	49.5%	2,229.48	50%	1,114.74	\$ 79,146.54	\$ 33,700.00
Plastics	15.0%	675.60	5%	33.78	\$ 2,398.38	\$ -
Food Waste	14.0%	630.56	1%	6.3056	\$ 447.70	\$ -
Yard Waste Trimmings	1.0%	45.04	50%	22.52	\$ 1,598.92	\$ -
Metals	6.0%	270.24	2%	5.4048	\$ 383.74	\$ -
Glass	4.0%	180.16	1%	1.8016	\$ 127.91	\$ -
Diapers	2.0%	90.08	0%	0	\$ -	\$ -
Wood	1.5%	67.56	95%	64.182	\$ 4,556.92	\$ -
Other	7.0%	315.28	0%	0	\$ -	\$ -
Total	100.0%	4,504		1,248.73	\$ 88,660.11	\$ 33,700.00

Recycling Rate with Estimated Potential Recovery

28%

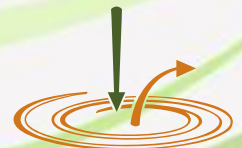
Disposal Cost/Ton: \$71



kessler consulting inc.
innovative waste solutions

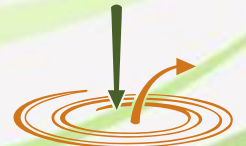
Conclusions and Next Steps to Achieve Higher Recycling Rates

- Revamp the education program
 - Redistribute what's recyclable information
 - Proper use of garbage and recycling bins
- Provide continuing education
 - Communication channels
 - Signage and container labeling
- Additional garbage options
 - Deskside waste reduction tips
 - More common area cans
 - Reduce container size and/or collection service frequency to reduce annual costs by 25-50%
- Procurement supplies and product review
- Recommendations towards Zero Waste



Contact Information

Miriam Zimms, LEED® AP
Certified Recycling Systems and Compost Manager
Sr. Consultant/Project Manager
Kessler Consulting, Inc.
(813) 971-8333 and mzimms@kesconsult.com
www.kesconsult.com



kessler consulting inc.
innovative waste solutions